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South Vietnam - Cambodia: The South Vietnamese appear to be considering broadening their military activities in Cambodia.

Both President Thieu and Vice-President Ky have publicly stated that they intend to attack the Communists anywhere in Cambodia as long as those forces threaten the security of South Vietnam. South Vietnamese troops are still battling the Communists on Route 1, the main Saigon - Phnom Penh highway, and Saigon apparently wants the troops to remain in order to keep the route open permanently.

President Thieu has been trying cautiously to improve communications with the Lon Nol regime ever since the March coup. The Cambodians have accepted an official delegation that represents South Vietnamese interests in Phnom Penh, and provision has been made for a similar Cambodian delegation to Saigon. The two governments, however, do not yet appear ready to re-establish full diplomatic relations.

Top South Vietnamese leaders appear increasingly interested in exploiting developments in Cambodia over an extended period of time. Because of the traditional antagonisms between the two countries, the South Vietnamese will probably have to go to some lengths to assure the Lon Nol government that South Vietnamese objectives in Cambodia are limited to fighting the Communists, if the countries are to develop an effective working relationship. Right now, with Communist forces threatening on many fronts, the Lon Nol government, while harboring reservations about Saigon's assurances, will probably accept any assistance Saigon can give. [REDACTED]

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Arab States - Israel: The movement of Syrian troops and additional fedayeen into southern Lebanon may not only create a serious internal Lebanese crisis but may also provoke another Israeli strike there.

A mixed force of Syrian Army elements and Syrian-backed Saiga commandos estimated by the Lebanese Government at between 2,000 and 3,000 moved across the Syria-Lebanon border Wednesday night into the area of southern Lebanon that was recently the scene of an Israeli armored thrust. From locations within Lebanon truckloads of still other armed fedayeen had been reported to be pouring into the area both during and after the Israeli attack Tuesday.

Fedayeen groups in the Mount Hermon area attacked Israeli border settlements with rockets yesterday some 12 hours after the withdrawal of the Israeli force. Even before the rocket attack, Deputy Prime Minister Allon had warned Beirut that unless it stamped out fedayeen activity in Lebanon there would be "further and wider-scaled Israeli military attacks."

The Syrians may intend only to point up the weakness of the Lebanese regime and illustrate to other Arab governments that Arab forces are needed to resist Israeli incursions. [REDACTED]

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Lebanese forces may not be able to force the Syrians to withdraw, and the presence of large numbers of Syrian troops near the border, especially if they assist and encourage fedayeen attacks, may provoke yet another Israeli thrust into the area. [REDACTED]

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UK: As a result of the latest public opinion polls, Prime Minister Wilson appears to be under intensive pressure from his Labor Party to call a national election for next month.

A Gallup poll published Wednesday showed the Labor Party leading the Conservatives by 7.5 percent. This is a spectacular swing from the 4.5-percent Tory lead charted by Gallup only three weeks ago. The results of the latest poll place Labor's popularity at almost the same level as at the time of the 1966 general elections. Another sampling, published yesterday, which was conducted by the National Opinion Poll (NOP)--an independent group with a respectable record in assessing the mood of the electorate--gave Labor a 3.2-percent edge over the Conservatives.

Defense Minister Healey recently told a US official that if both Gallup and NOP gave Labor a three-percent or better lead, pressure on Wilson would be "almost irresistible." The Prime Minister met with his cabinet yesterday, and press reports vary as to whether he has opted for a June election. If he has made this decision, he could publicly announce it in Parliament today, the last day before the two-week Whitsun recess. The most likely date for such an election would be 18 June, although there is some speculation about 25 June.

Because of the Labor Party's good showing recently in local elections, a swing in this week's polls was expected by the Conservatives. The massiveness of the switch almost certainly surprised them, however, and undoubtedly has had a devastating effect on their morale. The US Embassy says Labor's rapid recovery in recent weeks is "inexplicable" and has even astonished some of the party's top leaders. [REDACTED]

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European Communities - UK: The EC Council has virtually cleared the decks for a formal opening of membership negotiations with Britain, Ireland, Denmark, and Norway, probably on 30 June.

At a meeting earlier this week, the Council approved four position papers, thus completing action on the seven main issues the enlargement negotiations will raise. Three additional papers--including a questionnaire on the UK's balance of payments--will probably be approved early next month.

*The main thrust of the EC negotiating positions is clearly in the direction of preserving and extending the main lines of the Communities' development. One of the papers reaffirms the system of weighted majority voting that was strongly attacked by De Gaulle in the 1965-1966 crisis. Thus, while two larger EC members voting together could block a Council decision, all four of the larger ones would not have enough votes to push through a decision unless supported by one of the six smaller members. If these principles are upheld, the risk that the Communities would be "watered down" by the negotiations would be diminished.

The position papers do not offer much hope that the Communities will readily abandon some of their much-criticized preferential trade arrangements with nonmembers. France has successfully insisted that the arrangements to be worked out with African Commonwealth countries should not in any way weaken the present links of the 18 Associated African states to the Communities. [REDACTED]

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**The Director of the Bureau of Intelligence and Research, Department of State, believes that the French, while not making any difficulty about adapting the majority voting provisions of the Rome Treaty to the admission of new members, have no intention of accepting in practice any voting procedure that permits the EC to act without unanimity. This has been their position since the 1965-66 crisis.* [REDACTED]

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Bulgaria: Party chief Zhivkov has unveiled a grandiose scheme for the reorganization of agriculture along industrial lines.

The regime hopes that by introducing industrial techniques in production and management, the rate of growth of output that has stagnated for the past few years will increase. The program is open-ended, and no time frame or investment levels have been set for its implementation.

Thus far the program is only a vague statement of the regime's intent to create a series of large vertical agricultural-industrial complexes throughout the country. Zhivkov indicated that the cooperatives will not be liquidated in the foreseeable future. Their number, however, will be reduced by mergers and eventually will be replaced by the complexes. These will handle all phases of production, processing, and distribution of a particular farm product. Whatever "democratic" decision making that now exists at the farm level will wither away and ultimate control will rest with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture at the central government level.

Much political preparation and direction will have to be done by party workers in the countryside to convince both agricultural managers and cooperative members that "voluntary" affiliation with other farm units will be to their benefit.

The program, which will require intensive feasibility studies, will be extremely costly and time consuming to implement. The regime is anxious to prevent the serious disruption of production that probably would occur if the program is pushed too fast. If implemented, the program would create in Bulgaria the largest farm units among the European socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, and would make Bulgaria the first in Eastern Europe to have completely nationalized land ownership.

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Dominican Republic: President Balaguer remains the likely winner in the election tomorrow, although the opposition is picking up strength.

The campaign is ending with intensive politicking and increased violence. The major opposition Dominican Revolutionary Party, led by Juan Bosch, is now actively supporting Vice-President Lora for the presidency despite its official position of abstention. The increased activity by the four opposition candidates, especially Lora and rightist former general Wessin y Wessin, contrasts with their earlier desultory efforts and could result in last-minute voter shifts. Electioneering had been shortened by political uncertainties and the threat of abstention by all opposition parties.

Balaguer needs only a plurality to win, and the probable split of the opposition vote between Lora and Wessin should ensure his re-election. If he receives less than 50 percent of the vote, however, some opposition elements probably will be encouraged to attempt to oust him by extralegal means.

Violence continues to mar the closing days of the campaign. Three more deaths were reported on Wednesday in the capital, and student disorders and shooting incidents are a daily occurrence in the major cities. Extremists seem to be especially active in Santiago, the second largest city, where conservative sentiment is strong. The Communists will continue their terrorist activities on election day, but heavily armed patrols will guard polling places and should be able to prevent major disorders.

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NOTE

USSR-Cuba: Seven Soviet naval ships arrived in Cienfuegos, Cuba, yesterday for a short official visit. An E-II class nuclear-powered cruise missile submarine is among the ships making the port call. This is the first Soviet missile submarine known to have visited a non-Soviet port. The only other visit known to have been made by a Soviet nuclear submarine outside the USSR was by a torpedo-attack unit to Alexandria in 1968.

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